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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/650,706	08/29/2003	Wu-Chung Yang	MR2723-280/CIP	7701
4586	7590	04/22/2005	EXAMINER	
ROSENBERG, KLEIN & LEE 3458 ELLICOTT CENTER DRIVE-SUITE 101 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043			WALK, SAMUEL J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2632

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/650,706	Applicant(s) YANG, WU-CHUNG	
	Examiner Samuel J Walk	Art Unit 2632	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

The word "lick" on page 6, lns 12 and 18 and page 7, ln 18 should read "lock".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 5 and 6 is objected to because of the following informalities:

The word "starting" in line 8 should read "running"

The phrase "locking a relieved door lock" in line 9 should read "locking a door"

The phrase "relieving a locked door lock" in line 20 should read "unlocking a door"

The word "initiated" in line 23 should read "started"

The word "lick" in line 24 should read "lock"

Appropriate correction is required.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2 and 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DiCroce (US 5850173) in view of Yamagishi (US 2002/0130769) and in further view of Saltzstein (US 3725939).

In reference to Claim 1, DiCroce discloses a vehicle alarm system wherein claimed system core processor is met by microcontroller unit 18, see Fig 1 and Col. 5 ln 55; claimed anti-thief alarm control circuit is met by driver 30, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed door lock initiator control circuit is met by door lock and unlock drivers 30c and 30e, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed indicator control circuit is met by security system parking lights driver 30j, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed power voltage regulator circuit is met by voltage regulator 82, see Col. 8 lns 6-8. DiCroce does not disclose a Bluetooth communication module and Bluetooth mobile

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phone. However, Yamagishi teaches of a vehicle management system wherein an operating side mobile communication terminal 35 equipped with Bluetooth technology is utilized to control numerous functions of a vehicle's system through Bluetooth terminal 9, see Fig. 2 and para. [0037 and 0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Yamagishi into the system of DiCroce because utilizing a Bluetooth enabled device enables a user to access, manage and control more electronic devices and therefore increases the versatility and convenience of the overall system. The combined system of DiCroce and Yamagishi do not disclose wireless communication without manual operation. However, Saltzstein teaches of a vehicle security system wherein a portable transmitter provides a signal automatically that controls the locking mechanism of a vehicle, see Col. 1 lns 36-43.

Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have incorporated the teachings of Saltzstein into the system of DiCroce and Yamagishi because it provides the user with hands-free operation of the vehicles locks thereby saving time and effort. One of ordinary skill would have readily recognized that Saltzstein's concept of automatic communication without physical input would be applied

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to the arming and disarming of a security system. Finally, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized that automatic communication would be used either alone or in combination with manual/physical input as desired by the manufacturer and/or user.

In reference to Claim 2, see above rejection in reference to Claim 1. In addition, Saltzstein further teaches that by judiciously selecting the power output of the transmitter 20 and the sensitivity of the receiver 30, the intensity of the RF signal can be made to interact at adjustable distances, see Col. 5 lns 32-65.

In reference to Claim 4, see above rejection in reference to Claim 1. In addition, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a manual backup or override of the alarm system in the case of electronic malfunction. Skilled artisans know this technique as passive arming and disarming.

In reference to Claim 5, see above rejection in reference to Claims 1 and 4. In addition, DiCrocce further discloses that passive arming systems are known in the art and incorporate turning off the ignition, opening a door and then closing the door, see Col. 8 lns 59-65. He further teaches using exit delays, see Col. 9 lns 19-41. One having ordinary skill in the

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art at the time the invention was made would have readily recognized that a number of different combinations and/or sequences of events and/or inputs including opening and closing doors, turning on and off the ignition and locking of the car door manually could be used in passive arming of a vehicle security system. A skilled artisan also would have readily recognized that the locking of all car doors would occur when the system was armed.

5. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DiCroce in view of Yamagishi.

In reference to Claim 3, DiCroce discloses a vehicle alarm system wherein claimed system core processor is met by microcontroller unit 18, see Fig 1 and Col. 5 ln 55; claimed anti-thief alarm control circuit is met by driver 30, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed door lock initiator control circuit is met by door lock and unlock drivers 30c and 30e, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed indicator control circuit is met by security system parking lights driver 30j, see Fig 1 and Col. 6 lns 29-42; claimed power voltage regulator circuit is met by voltage regulator 82, see Col. 8 lns 6-8; claimed direct control by key is met by buttons 12 and 14, see Col. 5 lns 40-50. DiCroce does not disclose a Bluetooth communication module

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and Bluetooth mobile phone. However, Yamagishi teaches of a vehicle management system wherein an operating side mobile communication terminal 35 equipped with Bluetooth technology is utilized to control numerous functions of a vehicle's system through Bluetooth terminal 9, see Fig. 2 and para. [0037 and 0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Yamagishi into the system of DiCroce because utilizing a Bluetooth enabled device enables a user to access, manage and control more electronic devices and therefore increases the versatility and convenience of the overall system. Thus, the combined system of DiCroce and Yamagishi teach of a Bluetooth and Web enabled mobile telephone with buttons 12 and 14 for transmitting arming/disarming commands to the microcontroller 18.

In reference to Claim 4, see above rejection in reference to Claim 1. In addition, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a manual backup or override of the alarm system in the case of electronic malfunction. Skilled artisans know this technique as passive arming and disarming.

In reference to Claim 5, see above rejection in reference to Claims 1 and 4. In addition, DiCroce further discloses that

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passive arming systems are known in the art and incorporate turning off the ignition, opening a door and then closing the door, see Col. 8 lns 59-65. He further teaches using exit delays, see Col. 9 lns 19-41. One having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have readily recognized that a number of different combinations and/or sequences of events and/or inputs including opening and closing doors, turning on and off the ignition and locking of the car door manually would be used in passive arming of a vehicle security system. A skilled artisan also would have readily recognized that the locking of all car doors would occur when the system was armed.

6. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DiCroce in view of Yamagishi in further view of Bell (GB 1404341).

In reference to Claim 6, see above rejections in reference to Claims 3-5. In addition, as stated above it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a manual backup or override of the alarm system in the case of electronic malfunction. However, as additional support Bell teaches of a control device wherein when disarming the system, a door is opened, then closed and finally

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the ignition is turned on, see pg. 4 lns 10-27. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have incorporated the passive disarming teachings of Bell into the combined system of DiCrocce and Yamagishi because a manual backup or override is necessary in case of electronic malfunction. In addition, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have readily recognized that a number of different combinations and/or sequences of events and/or inputs would be used in passive arming of a vehicle security system and that unlocking the door would be included in said sequence of events as it is normal and accepted behavior of a car owner and operator. Finally, it would have been obvious that the sequence of events would need to be completed in a specific time frame because if no time frame were required an alarm state would never be actuated. Skilled artisans know this as an entrance delay.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Higdon (US 5874889) discloses a system and methods for triggering and transmitting vehicle alarms to a central monitoring station. Hwang (US 4975678) discloses a car alarm control system. Wu (US

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5969596) discloses a security system with automatic door locking/unlocking function. Moskowitz (US 2002/0163426) discloses a system and method for detection and notification of unauthorized, animate beings in a vehicle.

Correspondence

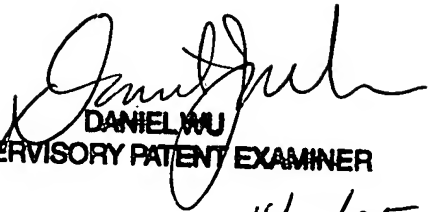
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel J Walk whose telephone number is (571) 272-2960. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on (571) 272-2964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on

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DANIEL WU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
4/15/25